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SUNDAY, JULY 3, 1904.

The Times-Dispatch takes the full Associated Press Service, the London Times War Service and the Hearst News General News Service and has its own correspondents throughout Virginia and North Carolina and in the leading cities of the country.

If you go to the mountains, seashore or country, have The Times-Dispatch go with you.

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The Popular Verdict.

"Mr. Cleveland's high reputation," says one of his critics, "is founded less upon what he has actually accomplished than upon the spirit for which he stands."

There is an old saying that actions speak louder than words, yet it will not always do to judge a man by some individual act either for good or for bad. Generally speaking, a man's conduct is the expression of his character, but it will not always do to draw a general conclusion from one or more of his acts. Some men are good and the best man sometimes falls from grace and does that which is afterwards mortifying to himself and utterly inconsistent with his character. Sometimes we do not understand a man's act; we do not understand his motives and we are sure to misjudge him and to form a false estimate of him if we judge his character by the act as we interpret it. On the other hand, we know that a hypocrite's acts are better than he is at heart. But in time the truth will come out; in time the world will judge a man by his principles; for sooner or later the ruling principles of a man will manifest themselves. This is especially true of the distinguished man who is in the public eye, as the saying goes. If a public man is good or bad at heart, sooner or later the public will find it out.

Mr. Cleveland has been before the American people for many years, and his conduct has been closely scrutinized and severely criticized. No man of this generation has been more relentlessly and more savagely attacked. All manner of charges have been from time to time brought against his personal character and his official integrity. He has been denounced as a brutal husband, as a corrupt politician, and as a civic traitor. It has been charged against him that he traded government bonds to the financiers of Wall Street and thereby lined his pocket with filthy money. It has been charged that he betrayed his party and his country for a mess of pottage. If all that was said against Mr. Cleveland was true, Benedict Arnold would be a saint in comparison.

Mr. Cleveland was four years President of the United States and then nominated for a second term. He was defeated and went back into private life for four years more. In 1892 he was again nominated by the Democrats, in spite of the powerful opposition of the politicians, and triumphantly elected over the Republican President who had previously defeated him. For four years more he was President of the United States and the most thoroughly discussed man in the nation. His every public expression, his every public act, and his every private act, so far as it could be ascertained, was criticized by men who had formerly been associated in politics with him, but who had learned to hate him with a holy hatred. His enemies were even eloquent in the bitterness of their denunciation.

At the expiration of his term Mr. Cleveland again went into retirement, not even taking the trouble to defend himself against the various charges that were preferred, and not until recently did he explain fully the bond issue and the part which he played in suppressing the Chicago riots. Mr. Cleveland still has his enemies, but with the people at large no man stands higher than he. With the great majority Mr. Cleveland is the living embodiment of courageous patriotism. It is needless to say that this could not possibly be if he were the corrupt man his enemies have represented him to be. It is simply impossible that any man who as President of the United States betrayed his trust for money, that any President of the United States who was a civic traitor could to-day be even remotely considered as a nominee of the Democratic party for the presidency. The American people

cannot be deceived for long in their estimate of a man either for good or for bad. Sooner or later they will know the truth. The popular tide which has again turned to Grover Cleveland is his vindication and a sufficient vindication. In spite of all that has been said against him, in spite of the fact that so many Democrats but recently hated him, Grover Cleveland is again a popular favorite. The people respect and admire him in spite of themselves, and if he is nominated at St. Louis next week they will elect him.

A Hint From Nature.

Make Orange one of the cleanest and most attractive towns in the State, so it will be a model in every respect. Let the side streets as well as the main thoroughfares be kept in perfect order, Orange Observer.

The movement in the interest of public cleanliness and public ornamentation is as broad as the land and is making wondrous progress. Large sums of money are being expended in destroying filth and in converting cesspools into beauty spots. It is not a fad, but it is rapidly becoming a fashion, and fashion rules the world. The saying that "cleanliness is next to godliness" is the motto of the age, the slogan of the campaign for decency. Cleanliness means health and more than that, it has a wholesome influence upon the morals of the people. Ornamentation follows cleanliness as shadow follows substance.

It is strange that so many sensible people think that ornamentation is not worth while. We recall a refined woman of other days who had an extensive flower garden. She gave it her personal attention and she expended a considerable sum of money each year in keeping it in condition. She spent much of her life among her flowers, and she was noted for her refinement and generosity. The flower garden was the expression of her aestheticism, yet a practical man from the country who saw it one day from a neighboring window was genuinely distressed at the extravagance, as it appeared to him. In his estimation it was a sinful waste of land and time and labor and money, when the plot could have been so much more profitably cultivated as a cabbage patch. The man was entirely honest. But was he right? Should the taste of the woman have been degraded and brought down to the level of the cabbage patch? or should the taste of the man have been elevated to an appreciation of the flower garden?

The cabbage patch has its uses, and it may be remarked that our heroine had a splendid cabbage patch in the back garden, but the flower garden is also useful, as well as ornamental, and it is apparent that the man of whom we have been speaking was in deplorable need of floriculture.

Is ornamentation worth nothing? Has it no uses? If so Dame Nature is a silly old woman, for she spends much of her force in decoration. Man may plant the rose, but nature gives the increase and upon each blossom puts a day's work of sculptor and painter in forming the flower and painting the tints.

There is within a few miles of Richmond a small forest in which the Dame has this year done the work of a million artists simply in thinning the leaves of the trees and draping the graceful vines. We make this statement, by authority, for we have seen the work, not once, but a dozen times, and we have wondered at the Dame's extravagance—silly old woman! But we cannot scold her for her revelry, for in pleasing herself she has pleased her visitors, refreshing every sense, stimulating the artistic taste, stirring glowing sentiments, whispering to the bereaved the consolation of the Resurrection.

"There is a pleasure in the pathless wood,"

Nature sets the example in ornamentation, and man may imitate it in perfect faith and confidence.

Maryland's Experiment.

The new law in Maryland requiring steam railroads to provide separate cars or compartments on local trains for the white and colored races, and also requiring steamboat officials, as far as practicable, to separate the races on their vessels, went into effect on July 1st. The law does not apply to through trains. The Maryland law is said to be nearly a copy of the Virginia law, and the Baltimore Sun says that while there was a strong protest in the beginning against the Virginia law, later on the colored people became reconciled to it, and some have declared their preference for separate compartments, as white people are not permitted to invade the colored sections, and there is more freedom and enjoyment among the colored people when left to themselves.

So far as our information goes, the law in Virginia has proven to be of great benefit to both races. It is best to keep the races as such in complete separation. Rowdy negroes are more disposed to make themselves disagreeable when they are in the presence of whites than when they are in the presence of their own race. When a negro enters a railroad car which is occupied exclusively by members of his own race, his own pride of race and the influence of his associates are almost sure to put him on his good behavior. The Virginia law, therefore, has had a double effect—it has taken the rowdy negro away from the whites and put him in the company of his own people, where he is more easily controlled.

Virginia Farming.

Yesterday we spoke of the improvement in the agricultural interests of Virginia and of the great bargains which Virginia is offering in farming lands. Virginia has done very little in the way of advertising, but her exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition is said to be one of the best of all, and it is already attracting settlers into the State. The Virginia exhibitors are artistically displayed in four large departments. The agricultural exhibits show all the grains, grasses, and forage crops, in fact, all crops grown in the State, even to the flax from Floyd and the buckwheat from Smyth. The horticultural exhibit is extensive and shows the variety and fine quality of Virginia fruits. The forestry, fish and

game exhibit is most attractive, containing a number of specimens of fish and game in their natural state, together with a fine display of furbearers. Virginia is the only State that has an exhibit of oysters at the Exposition. The Lynnhaven and Cherrystone are reproduced in wax and displayed in their native shells.

The mineral exhibit is especially fine, and the Exposition authorities have given Virginia the blue ribbon for this display.

Virginia is now receiving the best advertisement in an industrial way that she has ever had. A number of persons interested in fruit culture, who had thought of going to California, were induced by the exhibit at St. Louis to come to Virginia, and it is probable that they will purchase lands and make their homes here. Our mineral exhibit has also brought investors to the State, and there is reason to believe that before the Exposition is over a considerable number of desirable settlers will have been located in Virginia. Many home-seekers visit the Exposition for the purpose of informing themselves. They go there for business. They visit the exhibits of the various States and talk with the representatives of the States and make up their minds accordingly. Virginia has an attractive exhibit and has men on the ground to give additional information to those who are seeking a place of residence. There is now every promise that the exhibit will pay the State a hundred-fold and more in direct results, to say nothing of the indirect benefits to follow.

The Houdon Statue.

A distinguished artist in Richmond thinks that the Houdon statue of Washington ought to be removed permanently from the Capitol and placed in a small building outside constructed for the purpose.

He says that it is bad for the statue to be exposed to the alternating currents of hot and cold air in the Capitol, as these sudden changes are sure in time to affect the marble out of which the statue is made.

But besides this, he says that the light, to which the statue is exposed in the Capitol, is unfavorable, and, therefore, it should have a small, artistic building of its own, especially constructed with a view to the safety and preservation of this noble work of art, and so arranged as to show the figure to the best advantage. We commend these suggestions, which we have made in crude form, to the authorities. Houdon's statue of Washington is unique. It is the grandest representation of the sage and soldier of Mt. Vernon, and it should have our affectionate care.

St. Peter.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.) "Thou art Peter, and on this rock will I build my church."—St. Matt., xvi, 18. What sort of a man was this on whom the Lord Jesus put so great an honor?

We first hear of him when with his brother he was casting a net into the lake of Galilee. Our Lord walking by the lake said unto them: "Follow Me, and I will make you fishers of men. And they straightway left their nets and followed Him."

Perhaps this was not the first time that St. Peter had seen the Lord or heard Him speak. Lying in the same part of the country he doubtless had heard of His miracles. Still it must have cost him a struggle (for he was a married man) to throw up his employment and go wandering around with One who had not where to lay His head. Yet we read that he did it and without delay.

From the very first St. Peter's wish was to do good to his fellow creatures and gradually he seems to have become the leader of the "other apostles." When they wished to ask our Lord any question, St. Peter is the one chosen to ask it, and then our Lord asks them: "Whom say ye that I am?" Peter answers for them all, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God."

In the daily intercourse with the Master St. Peter had learned that truth, because he had kept his eyes and ears open and his heart ready and teachable. Many and excellent gifts had St. Peter by nature, and more had been added by the grace of God. He was a very bold and determined man, who knew his power and in this lay his danger.

For instance, we read immediately after our Lord had conferred this great honor on him, "I will give thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven; and whosoever thou shalt bind on earth, shall be bound in heaven; and whosoever thou shalt loose on earth, shall be loosed in heaven." We find Peter mistaking his power and therefore misusing it. "From this time forth begin Jesus to show unto His disciples how He must go unto Jerusalem and suffer many things of the elders and chief priests and scribes, and be killed, and be raised again the third day. Then Peter took Him and began to rebuke Him, saying, 'Be it far from Thee, Lord; this shall not be to Thee.' And what does our Lord answer? 'Get thee behind Me, Satan; for thou art an offence unto Me.' So that Peter, while he fancied himself near to the angels, found out to his shame, that he was trying to do the very most which the devil tried to do when he tempted the Lord in the wilderness. So near to each other lie heaven and hell. So easy it is to give place to the devil and fall into the worst of sins.

More than once St. Peter had to learn the same lesson. When he leaped boldly overboard from the boat and came walking to his Lord on the sea, that was worthy of his bravery and his trust. But, looking away from the Master, he saw the troubled waters and began to sink. Immediately the Lord caught and saved him, gently chiding his lack of faith. Had he heeded that mild reproof he might have been spared later his terrible trial. We all know how he fell. One day protesting vehemently, "Though I die with Thee I will not deny Thee," and the next declaring with oaths, "I know not the Man."

No wonder that when the Master turned and looked on him Peter went out broken-hearted, to weep as bitter tears of shame as were ever shed on this earth. He who was a trusted companion, to forsake his friend when in need, he, so bold and confident, to fall thus! He, so frank and honest and brave! He

to turn a coward! He to tell a base lie in the moment he could hardly believe it was himself.

But let us beware how we condemn Peter. If we are concealed and out of sight of God's grace then in some shameful hour we may find ourselves saying and doing things which we would have believed impossible for us to do. But Satan gained little by sifting Peter. The chaff of rashness and self-conceit was gone forever and the wheat of courage, faith, and honor remained to the end. From that day forth he was a new man. After that dread ordeal St. Peter was ready to receive the gift of the Holy Ghost to preach with zeal the gospel of his crucified Lord, and, finally to crown his life of service by an humble but glorious martyrdom.

What may we learn from this man of God? Frankness, boldness, a high spirit, a stout will, a warm heart; these are all God's gifts and ought to be a blessing to the man who has them. They are the stuff out of which a good, noble, and useful Christian man can be made.

These do not necessarily make a man excel, for many brave, free-spoken affectionate men come along to shame and ruin. Why? All these gifts must be received from God and baptized with the Holy Ghost, to make us see what is good, love what is good and long to do good. And with the gift of the Holy Ghost comes also the baptism by fire.

Oh, to be at least able to say in that day, Lord, I am no hero! I have been careless, cowardly, sometimes all but traitorous. Punishment I have deserved. I deny it not. But a traitor I have never been. I have tried to fight on Thy side in Thy battle against evil. I have tried—sometimes anyhow—to do the duty which lay nearest me and to leave whatever Thou didst commit to my charge a little better than I found it. I have not been good but I have tried to be good. Take the will for the deed, good Lord. Strike not my unworthy name from the roll-call of that noble and victorious army which is the blessing of company of all faithful people. Let me—even me—be found written in the Book of Life, even though I stand low and last upon its list! Amen!

They say nobody's picture except Jefferson's will be put on exhibition at the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis. The Harrisonburg News thinks a picture of Moses would not be out of place—Stanton Dispatch.

And what's the matter with a picture of Jonah—as a warning?

Mr. Marion Butler, of North Carolina, announces his resignation as chairman of the executive committee of the People's party, and indicates that in the forthcoming presidential election he will support the Republican nominee. We had forgotten that there was such a person as Mr. Marion Butler.

The Virginia exposition commissioners are trying to make the Virginia building at St. Louis as attractive as possible, and in order to do so they will need the help of patriotic Virginians. They want right now the portraits of all the Presidents composed, besides himself, of William Gilmore, Rawley T. Daniel, James H. Dooley and William Loveston, which first broke the "black belt" in Richmond. Captain Brown led this ticket. He served the city in 1873-3, and made special efforts to have all the state government done by civic commission. This idea was not carried into effect while he was in the Legislature, but he saw it finally developed and put into being.

Perhaps Captain Brown's most notable business success was the introduction into Richmond of the first trolley railway of its kind in the world. This company was used as the Richmond Union Passenger Railway, which subsequently

NOTE.—For obvious reasons the writer prefers that his identity remain unknown.

SECOND ARTICLE. MOST business men like a "wide open town." They will not indignantly deny the statement, but the old facts are against them.

This unenviable truth was forced home to me before I served two months of my term as Mayor. The revelation was the first distinct shock I received after taking the oath of office, it came at the end of a conversation between myself and a well known citizen in my office. He said:

"Mr. Mayor, when a town is lively business is good. 'In other words, you want a wide open town.' I retorted.

"Well, not exactly wide open—that's a pretty broad term, but we don't want a blue city."

He was one of the great real estate men of my city. He belonged to the kind known as "representative citizens." He was rich, influential, and popular. A few days before he had presided at a meeting called for the purpose of condemning a certain ordinance which our Board of Aldermen had rushed through last night, and he had voted for its affirmative votes. His address on this occasion was regarded as a fine specimen of the business man's views on "blue cities," "public scandals," and "gangs."

And the resolutions adopted called upon me to veto the ordinance and thus save the city from the "plunderers of the public."

It happened that the day after this meeting I instructed the head of the police department to close up a group of low groceries, which had violated every prohibition relating to saloons. One of the newspapers seized upon the order and its execution to publish a somewhat orange-colored report that I had begun an energetic reform campaign, and predicted that the new mayoral broom would sweep out all the gamblers and book-makers and clean out half the saloons in the city.

It happened that I had given the chief of police was merely my official approval of a report made by the police captain which had charged the district in which the saloons were located. The report contained a recommendation that their licenses be revoked. I had no thought of beginning any kind of a campaign when I wrote "approved" on the face of the largely worded document.

But the subsequent happenings indicated that I had started a movement which brought to my office a continuing procession of men of all stations for whom I insisted the reform proposition advanced by the newspaper.

Among them was the business man whose visit gave me the first inkling of the extent of those "reform" campaigns which intermittently convulse large centers of population.

When he entered my office I supposed he had come to talk to me about the ordinance he had denounced with so much force and vigor. When he asked to see me alone I was convinced that was the best of his visit. I took him to my private office and closed the door. He wasted no preliminary words, but came down to the real purpose of his call by saying:

"Mr. Mayor, are you aware of the fact that you are hurting the retail trade of this city?"

I asked him to explain. He resumed: "We have just passed through a period of business depression. The retail trade has suffered much, and now, just when we are beginning to feel a twinge of good cheer, you come forward with a wet blanket. The newspapers say that you are going to make this a tight town. It is all well enough to keep a strong grasp on the situation, but there is no use in advertising to the world that this city has no life in it."

I told him the newspapers were wrong

MAKERS OF RICHMOND

Brief Sketches of Men Who Have Helped to Make the City.

Sketch No. 6.—Seyles Began June 28, 1901.

Among those who have contributed to the present success and prosperity of Richmond, Captain A. Thompson Brown, senior member of the real estate firm, that bears his name, occupies a recognized place. During the war he fought in the Confederate ranks, and since that time has been engaged in business in this city, where he has been instrumental in accomplishing more than one notable step in the march of progress.

It was during his student years that Captain Brown began his war record. When the crash came in 1861, he left Randolph-Macon College and came to Richmond, where he joined the army as a private in the first company he saw going into the barracks on Main Street, between Eighth and Ninth. This company afterwards became Company A, Twentieth Virginia Regiment, commanded by Colonel John Pegram. After serving with this regiment in the battles of Laurel Hill and Rich Mountain, he enlisted as a private in Parker's Battery, then being organized. He was advanced from post to post, and on the promotion of Major (Dr.) W. W. Parker, was made Captain of Parker's Battery, which position he held until the surrender of the army. He was wounded at Marye's Heights and at Spotylvania. In the latter battle a ball passed through his throat from ear to ear. During the war he was twice made prisoner. He was in the old Capitol prison in Washington on the night when the mob was attacking the prison.

Since the war Captain Brown has been engaged in the real estate business. The present firm was organized in 1872, and has occupied its present office for the past twenty-five years or more.

Captain Brown's association with official and public affairs was of short duration. He was on the Democratic ticket in 1870, and was elected to the office of city clerk. He was elected to the office of city clerk in 1873, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 1876, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 1879, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 1882, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 1885, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 1888, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 1891, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 1894, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 1897, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 1900, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 1903, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 1906, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 1909, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 1912, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 1915, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 1918, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 1921, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 1924, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 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clerk in 2380, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2383, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2386, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2389, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2392, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2395, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2398, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2401, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2404, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2407, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2410, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2413, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2416, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2419, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2422, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2425, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2428, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2431, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2434, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2437, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2440, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2443, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2446, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2449, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2452, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2455, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2458, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2461, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2464, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2467, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2470, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2473, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2476, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2479, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2482, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2485, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2488, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2491, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2494, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2497, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2500, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2503, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2506, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2509, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2512, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2515, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2518, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2521, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2524, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2527, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2530, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2533, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2536, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2539, and was elected to the office of city clerk in 2542, and was elected to the